

Awareness of Primary Schools Teachers towards Mumps in Basrah city

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Abstract

Objectives: Assessment of primary schools teachers' Awareness towards mumps in Basra city

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted at (9) primary school at Al-Seraghi sectors in BASRA City, from January 14th 2020 to March 12th 2020. A probability stratified random sample of (100) teachers who teach science subject was selected, and had at employment in the teaching field. A questionnaire format was used which was consisted of (2) parts. The overall number of the items included in the questionnaire were (57) items. The first part was related to the demographic data of the teachers, the second part (five sections) was concerned with teachers' knowledge about health promotion. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis which included; frequency and percentage, and the application of inferential statistical analysis which included; mean of score, and Chi-square test.

Results: The study revealed that teachers have acquired good level of knowledge about mumps disease , medium about method ,symptoms, and control diseases was poor knowledge

Conclusions: the relationship between teachers' knowledge and their demographic characteristics, data analysis has showed that there is significant association between teachers' knowledge mumps except of years experiences.

Recommendations: The study recommends that there is a need for -oriented education program which can be designed, constructed and presented to primary school teachers with great emphasis on all aspects of steps mumps diseases . Furthermore, teacher can be nominated and encouraged to actively participate in education training sessions. Also, the importance of a collaborative work which can be initiated between the health Directorate of Education health promotion and the Directorate of primary teaching to create facilities for the implementation of health promotion oriented education program.

Keywords: Assessment; Knowledge; Primary School Science Teacher; mumps.

Introduction

Mumps, is a viral disease caused by the mumps virus, also called epidemic portosis, is a viral disease caused by the mumps virus⁽¹⁾. Initial signs and symptoms often include fever, muscle aches, headache, and a feeling of fatigue, usually followed by painful swelling of one or both parotid salivary glands. Symptoms usually appear 16 to 18 days after exposure and resolve after 7 to 10 days. Symptoms in adults are generally more severe than in children. About one third of people have mild or no symptoms. Complications can include brain cover

infections (15%), pancreatitis (4%), permanent deafness, and painful swelling of the testicles that rarely leads to infertility. Women can develop swelling of the ovaries, but this does not increase the risk of infertility⁽²⁾.

Mumps is primarily contagious and spreads rapidly between people who live in close contact⁽¹⁾.

The virus is transmitted by respiratory droplets or direct contact with an infected person. Only humans get and spread the disease. People are infectious to each other from about seven days before the start of signs to about eight days after. Once an infection has run its

course, a person is typically immune for life. Reinfection is possible but the ensuing infection tends to be mild⁽³⁾.

The diagnosis is generally suspected due to parotid inflammation and can be confirmed by isolating the virus from a sample of the parotid duct⁽¹⁾. Detection of IgM antibodies in blood is simple and can be helpful; however, it can be false negative in those who have been vaccinated.

Objectives of the Study

1-To find out the incidence of mumps disease among primary schools pupils.

2-To assess the teachers knowledge toward mumps disease in Al- Brash city.

3-Association between teachers knowledge and their socio-demographical characteristics such as region, gender, age group, level of education and years of their experience.

Methodology

Design of the study:

Descriptive, design of study was carried out assess the science teachers' knowledge toward mumps disease in primary school at AL-Seraghi sector

Setting of the study :

Setting of the study in primary schools in Basra city AL-Seraghi sector from January 14th 2020 to March 12th 2020 .

Sample of the study:

A stratified random sample of (100) teachers who teach science subjects and who were employed in education was selected.

Sample instrument (questionnaire)

An assessment tools was designed depending on review text books and related lectures and researches, it consisted of two part the first one socio-demographic information such (Age ,gender , education level, years of experience,Source of information and training courses .

The second part about teacher knowledge about mumps disease by 9 main items with 52 sub items , all the items were measured on scale of (30)indicates that the knowledge were persistent (yes). (2) indicates that of the knowledge as (unsure) and (1) indicates the absence of knowledge as (no).

Method of data collection

The data collected started on11th – 2018 through -1st-2019 . the data have been collected through the use of questionnaire and mean of interview teaching and direct observation the teacher knowledge toward mumps disease in primary school at AL- Seraghi sector in Basra.

Statistical data analysis: The data were analyzed by Admitted to the Program (SPSS), version 16 for the interpretation of the results. Descriptive data analysis application

- Frequency and percentage
- Mean & S.D
- Chi-Square
- A Likert scale was used in the questionnaire to Assessment of primary schools science teachers 'Awareness towards mumps .

Results

Table (1): Distribution of the study population according to certain socio-demographic characteristics (N=100) and association with knowledge of study sample

| Age groups | No | F % | Chi-Square | sig | P≤0.05 |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------------|------|--------|
| 29-9 | 6 | 6 | .500 | .006 | S |
| 30-390 | 31 | 31 | | | |
| 40-49 | 30 | 30 | | | |
| ≤50 | 33 | 33 | | | |
| total | 100 | 100% | | | |
| Mean ±SD=42.59±9.08 | | | | | |
| Gander | | F % | Chi-Square | sig | P≤0.05 |
| Male | 17 | 17 | 1.000 | .000 | HS |
| female | 83 | 83 | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100% | | | |
| Level of education | | | Chi-Square | sig | P≤0.05 |
| Institute | 72 | 72 | 0.555 | .000 | HS |
| College | 23 | 23 | | | |
| Secondary | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Years of experience | | F % | Chi-Square | sig | P≤0.05 |
| 1-9 | 21 | 21 | 1.000 | .357 | NS |
| 10-19 | 14 | 14 | | | |
| 20-29 | 28 | 28 | | | |
| 30-39 | 37 | 37 | | | |
| Source of information | | F % | Chi-Square | sig | P≤0.05 |
| Reading books | 24 | 24 | .134 | .000 | HS |
| Reading magazine | 45 | 45 | | | |
| Inter-Nate | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Training courses | 25 | 25 | | | |

The majority of study sample lied in age (≤ 50) years old ,and majority of sample study was (female(83%) in institute of level education ,while most of them found in(20-29) years of experience at (28%),them knowledge source of information from reading magazine (45%).

Discussion

The result of table (1) conducted that the majority of sample study lied in age group (≤ 50)years old with Mean \pm SD=42.59 \pm 9.08,and the majority of sample of study sample was (80%) female, and (72%) at level of education (institute),while most of them found in (30-39)years of experience at (37%),while about demonstrated the knowledge source for study sample ,the result showed the majority of study sample were (45%)sours Reading magazine. In same table found of distribution of the population studied according to some socio-demographic characteristics and association with knowledge of study sample present all items table were significant relationship by Chi-Square($p \leq 0.005$), except (years of experience) was found no significant.

These findings are consistent with the literature that focuses on enrolling teachers in training sessions to enhance their knowledge, skills, and awareness to keep them up-to-date on communicable disease control. Faraj (4) The researcher offers teachers the opportunity to register for training sessions to improve their knowledge and skills..

The teacher knowledge toward mumps disease was good grand all the items except number (2) was poor (1.8) which contain the name of viruses, so the sample study wanted more education about the general characteristic of virus and these result different from Al-Kafajy (5). The teacher knowledge about the methods of Mumps transfer most of them was Medium referral for grand mean ,therefore it may necessary to give the study sample many information about transmission method of this diseases (6). teacher knowledge about Mumps symptoms was Medium referral for grand mean , thus sample study must increase their information about the side effect was poor as a total ,so it may necessary teacher knowledge must increase about side effect of mumps infection (7). Regarding teacher knowledge about control of disease was Medium. therefore the sample study must increase their information about the control of mumps disease (8). while in study of

Hussein et al (9) recommended the needs to teachers that everyone is responsible for prevention of the spread of a communicable disease such as oneself, parents, schools, community members. Apply such educational health programs in all Iraqi governorates primary schools to increase awareness about communicable diseases control among teachers.

Conclusion

1. The most socio-demographic characteristic significant with mean score knowledge except years' experience .
2. The teacher knowledge about meaning mumps disease was good
3. The teacher knowledge about method transfer mumps disease was medium
4. The teacher knowledge about symptoms mumps disease was medium.
5. The teacher knowledge about side effect mumps disease was poor.
6. The teacher knowledge about control this diseases in school was medium.

Recommendations:

- 1 . Increase the knowledge of sample study toward mumps disease by entering to workshops, education lectures and forums.
2. Increase the knowledge of sample study toward mumps disease especially about side effect and what effect on student in future life, and ways to eradicate the disease in primary schools .
3. Increase the vaccination programs and (allow-up of drop-outs of vaccination) in primary schools in seraghi scoter .
4. Doing further study to assess and evaluate the teacher knowledge in primary school covered all Basra area.
5. Furthermore, the study recommends the need for a focused educational program that can be designed, built and presented to elementary teachers with an emphasis on all aspects of mumps at multiple levels.

Additionally, teachers can be nominated and encouraged to actively participate in teacher training sessions. Likewise, the importance of collaborative work that can be initiated between the Directorate of Health Education and Health Promotion and the Directorate of Primary Education to create means for the implementation of the health promotion oriented educational program..

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the College of Nursing and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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